Leaving no one behind in Asia and the Pacific

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Regional overview of trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific
1990-2013

2013 “zoom-in”

People living with HIV
4.8 million

New HIV infections
350,000

Deaths
250,000

Children living with HIV
210,000

Women living with HIV
1.7 million

Young people living with HIV
610,000

Getting to zero

About one third of the epidemic consists of women living with HIV

Estimated number and proportion of women living with HIV, 2013

New HIV infections have declined since 2001, but remain largely unchanged in last 5 years

Estimated trend to 2015 (current trend)

30% decline

Estimate 2013: 350 000

Target 2015: 165 000

FALLS SHORT OF TARGET BY 190 000

2015 estimate based on trend of last five years: 355 000

## Countries that account for >90% PLHIV and new infections and high HIV prevalence in key populations

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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>640,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>China*</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>86,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated pop. size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 million</td>
<td>3.5 million</td>
<td>4.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Yes
Orange = rising epidemic

National prevalence masks high prevalence geographical areas

HIV prevalence among key populations in geographical areas

Note: Countries with national HIV prevalence less than 5% for MSM and FSW, and less than 10% for PWID are presented here. For TG, any available high prevalence geographical locations are included.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports and integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports.
Treatment has accelerated, but only half the people living with HIV are likely to access treatment by 2015.


Note: Estimated 1.63 million people are receiving ART as of June 2014.

Estimates:
- 4.8 million people are living with HIV in 2013
- Estimated 2.4 million PLHIV will receive ART in 2015
- 2013 estimate: 1.56 million

Progress:
- 25% increase between 2012 and 2013
- 13% increase between 2011 and 2012
Current treatment scale-up: only 1 in 3 PLHIV are on ART and most start late

ART coverage among countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

Regional median CD4 at ART initiation

ART coverage data is not available for China, Indonesia and Philippines

Getting to zero

Legal barriers to the HIV response remain in the 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific.

10 impose some form of HIV-related restriction on entry, stay or residence

37 criminalize some aspect of sex work

11 compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs

15 impose the death penalty for drug-related offences

18 criminalize same-sex relations
Progress on laws since 2010

• At least 11 punitive laws have been lifted, including:
  – criminalization of same sex practices; of HIV transmission, exposure or non-disclosure;
  – HIV-related discrimination in employment;
  – HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence; and
  – compulsory detention of sex workers.

• At least 8 countries have increased legal protections for PLHIV or key populations:
  – improved legal recognition of transgender persons;
  – protection against discrimination on grounds of HIV status or sexual orientation; and
  – protection of labour rights and freedom from violence for sex workers.
• 20 countries have conducted national reviews and/or consultations on legal barriers to access to services, resulting in prioritized action plans.

• 6 countries have published analysis of legal environments impacting on HIV

• WHO Guidelines for Key Populations recommends decriminalization and protective laws

• Improved data on stigma & violence, including GBV

• Programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination and increase access to justice receiving increased attention through Global Fund NFM
Stigma: a major barrier to HIV services

Averages from *PLHIV Stigma Index* in 14 countries in the region (2008-2012)

- 61% felt ashamed
- 22% avoided going to local clinic
- 11% denied health services
- 7% denied SRH services

Multiple layers of stigma also experienced by sex workers, MSM, TG, people who use drugs, migrants.

Access to health services

Getting to zero
Leadership action for better results: Intergovernmental bodies in Asia and the Pacific

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

2011 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on Getting to Zero new infections, Zero discrimination, Zero AIDS-related deaths

>> ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero’s (since 2012)

South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation

2014 SAARC Summit Declaration recognized the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and continued progress in the AIDS response with the aim to ending the AIDS epidemic in the region by 2030.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Approval by Health Ministries of the Regional Shared Agenda (regional strategy for an integrated approach for HIV/STIs and reproductive health services)
Regional priorities to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030

- Leave no one behind
  Key populations: PWID, MSM, SWs, TG, prison populations, migrants, women and girls, others (country-specific)

- City focus

- Enabling environment

- Investment approach

- AIDS in the post-2015 development agenda and the High Level Meeting

- 75% reduction in new HIV infections among key populations by 2020

- Reach the 90-90-90 Treatment Targets by 2020

- ZERO discrimination by 2020
The concentration of HIV in cities and key populations offers opportunities to ‘Fast Track’ the response by 2020

- People who inject drugs:
  - Indonesia, 36%
  - Jakarta, 56%

- Men who have sex with men:
  - Thailand, 7%
  - Bangkok, 24%

- Female sex workers:
  - Viet Nam, 2.7%
  - Hanoi, 23%

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports, integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports and [www.aidsinfoonline.org](http://www.aidsinfoonline.org)
Paris declaration: Working together, cities can take local actions for global impact

“Our duty is above all a human one.”
Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris

The mayors commit to

1. End the AIDS epidemic in cities by 2030
2. Put people at the centre of everything
3. Address the causes of risk, vulnerability and transmission
4. Use our AIDS response for positive social transformation
5. Build and accelerate an appropriate response to local needs
6. Mobilize resources for integrated public health and development
7. Unite as leaders
Ambitious but achievable new treatment targets by 2020...

- 90% diagnosed
- 90% on treatment
- 90% virally suppressed

Getting to zero
The result

73% of all people living with HIV will be virally suppressed

three-fold increase over current estimates
HIV testing is the entry point for treatment, but only around 1/3 of key populations know their HIV status.

HIV testing coverage among key populations, regional median, 2007-2013

HIV testing coverage (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female sex workers</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who have sex with men</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex workers</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
Investment cases on HIV are guiding the response in several countries

"Ending AIDS in Thailand"

Optimizing Viet Nam’s HIV Response: An Investment Case
Domestic funding is increasing; international financing is leveling off

Resources available for AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific, low-and middle-income countries (LMIC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic sub-total</th>
<th>International sub-total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
<td>$0.8 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
<td>$0.5 billion</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$0.8 billion</td>
<td>$1.0 billion</td>
<td>$1.8 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>$1.5 billion</td>
<td>$2.8 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>$2.0 billion</td>
<td>$3.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>$2.2 billion</td>
<td>$3.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>$2.2 billion</td>
<td>$3.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>$2.2 billion</td>
<td>$3.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$2.2 billion</td>
<td>$0.9 billion</td>
<td>$3.1 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US$ billion

Source: UNAIDS estimates 2013 and 2014
Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

Distribution of prevention spending by financing source in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year, 2009-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total prevention spending (25 countries)</th>
<th>Prevention spending on</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex workers and clients (15 countries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **International**
- **Domestic public**

Getting to zero

Spending by service category is not available for India and China

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ours can be the first region to the end the AIDS epidemic by 2030... but strategic Fast Track actions are required in the next five years

- **Innovation**: let's put new science and knowledge to practice (community-based testing, early treatment initiation, PrEP for MSM and others)

- **Implementation**: prevention and treatment scale up to have a synergistic impact — treatment coverage is still below 1 in 3 PLHIV

- **SimpliCity**: Over 1.2 million PLHIV live in 30 Asian cities—the region's cities must be engines of progress, change and rapid scale up

- **Managing transition**: the region's transition to domestic financing will require us to invest resources wisely, or we may lose all our gains to date

- **Human rights**: new WHO guidance is very clear — no rights is all wrong!

- **Urgency**: nearly 1000 people get infected every day in our region! New emerging epidemics in "stable" countries demand immediate action
THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org